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DETECTION OF MOLECULAR PROBES FIXED TO AN ACTIVE ZONE
OF A SENSOR

5 The present invention relates to a method for
detecting at least one parameter representative of
molecular probes fixed to zones of a sensor.

A method for detecting the hybridization of DNA
sequences using a field-effect transistor is already
known, as was described in the article by E. SOUTEYRAND
10 et al., entitled "Direct Detection of the hybridization
of synthetic Homo-Oligomer DNA Sequences by Field
Effect", published in 1997 in J. Phys. Chem. B1997,
101, pages 2980 to 2985. A transistor of the ISFET
("Ion-Sensitive Field-Effect Transistor") type which
15 can be used in this type of application has been
described in the article by Piet BERGVELD "Development,
Operation and Application of the ISFET as a Tool for
Electrophysiology", published in IEEE Transactions on
Biomedical Engineering Volume BME-19 - No. 5 September
20 1972 pages 342 to 351. Indications on the fabrication
of such transistor structures can be found in the
article by V. KIESSLING et al., entitled "Extracellular
Resistance in Cell Adhesion Measured with a Transistor
Probe", published in Langmuir 2000, 16, pages 3517-
25 3521. Finally, a surface preparation method has been
described in the article by A. KUMAR et al., entitled
"Silanized nucleic acids: a general platform for DNA
immobilization", published in Nucleic Acid Research
2000, Volume 28, No. 14, pages i to vi.

30 Two methods for fixing the molecular probes to
the surface can in particular be used in the context of
the present invention. The first consists of direct
synthesis on a solid phase, as described, for example,
in the article by S.P.A. Fodor et al., entitled "Light-
35 directed, spatially addressable parallel chemical
synthesis", published in Science 251, pages 767 to 773
(1991). The second is the fixing of the molecules using
a dilution.

In the case of sensors comprising a plurality of active zones, for example DNA chips or protein chips, no available technique currently exists for readily controlling, in a relatively rapid manner, the zones on which molecular probes have effectively been fixed.

An aim of the present invention is thus a method for detecting at least one parameter representative of molecular probes fixed to at least one zone of a sensor, in particular for the purpose of controlling the local deposition and the local fixing of the molecular probes, so as to make it possible in particular to remedy at least partially the problems posed by the considerable experimental variations which are frequently encountered in practice.

The present invention thus relates to a method for detecting at least one parameter representative of molecular probes fixed to at least one active zone of a sensor, characterized in that said sensor consists of a network of field-effect transistors, each of which has a source region, a drain region, and a gate region which forms a said active zone on which said parameter representative of the molecular probes should be detected, and in that it comprises the following steps:

a) bringing some of said zones into contact with molecular probes in order to fix said probes,

b) bathing at least these zones which have been brought into contact with molecular probes, in an electrolyte solution,

c) measuring at least one point of the drain current/source-gate voltage/source-drain voltage characteristic of at least two of the transistors of the first group corresponding to zones brought into contact with molecular probes, for example by applying to these transistors of the first group, the drain and the source of which have been biased, a given voltage, for example a constant voltage, between the gate and the source, or alternatively a given drain current, for example a constant current, so as to deduce therefrom

at least one said representative parameter by comparison between at least two of the measurements obtained for two different zones. Said comparison is preferably carried out using a differential measurement. The representative parameter may be
5 detection of the fixing of molecular probes.

Between steps a and b, rinsing may be envisioned.

According to a particular embodiment, the
10 method is characterized in that it comprises, after a) and before b), the following steps:

a1) rinsing,

a2) adding a solution containing target molecules capable of interacting specifically with the
15 molecular probes, for example of hybridizing with them, when the molecular probes are DNA, optionally followed by rinsing.

According to another particular embodiment, the method is characterized in that it comprises, after c,
20 the following steps:

d) adding an electrolyte solution containing target molecules capable of interacting specifically with the molecular probes, for example of hybridizing when the molecular probes are DNA,

e) measuring at least one point of the drain current/source-gate voltage/source-drain voltage characteristic of at least two of the transistors of a second group corresponding to zones brought into contact with molecular probes and with target
25 molecules, for example by applying a voltage, for example a constant voltage, between the gate and the source of these transistors of the second group, the drain and the source of which have been biased, or a given current, for example a constant current, to the
30 source of these transistors of the second group, so as to obtain by comparison at least one said representative parameter.

The method can use a plurality of said measurements of at least one point of the

characteristic, which are spaced out in time. This makes it possible to obtain a measurement which is doubly comparative, in space and over time.

According to a first variant, the comparison, in particular by differential measurement, is carried out between at least two transistors corresponding to zones which are bathed in an electrolyte solution, after having been brought into contact with molecular probes.

According to a preferred second variant, this comparison, in particular by differential measurement, is carried out between at least one transistor corresponding to a zone which is bathed in a said electrolyte solution, after having been brought into contact with molecular probes, and at least one transistor corresponding to a zone which is bathed in said electrolyte solution without having been brought into contact, beforehand, with molecular probes.

The molecular probes are, for example, DNA, RNA or protein molecules.

The method according to the invention is compatible with a conventional detection of molecular interaction by fluorescence.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will emerge more clearly on reading the description hereinafter, in connection with the attached drawings in which:

- figure 1 represents two field-effect transistors of a detection chip comprising a plurality of such transistors organized according to a one-dimensional or two-dimensional network of transistors;

- figure 2 represents, viewed from above, details of a detection chip and the arrangement of the active zones each corresponding to a field-effect transistor;

- figure 3 illustrates the electrical drain connections of the transmissions of the one-dimensional or two-dimensional network, figure 4 representing the resistance of the various electrical drain connections,

curve A representing the calculated values and curve B the measured values, the difference between the curves being due mostly to the channel resistance which is constant;

5 - figure 5 represents a device for depositing the solution onto selected active zones;

 - figure 6 illustrates the detection of the presence of silanized DNA and of poly-L-lysine with U_{SG} and U_{SD} constant, by variation of the drain current I_{SD} ;

10 - figure 7 illustrates the detection of the presence of silanized DNA and of poly-L-lysine with I_{SD} and U_{SD} constant, by detection of the variation in voltage U_{SG} ;

 - figures 8A to 8C represent the results of experiments carried out under various experimental conditions;

 - figures 9A to 9D show electronic detection of DNA;

20 - and figures 10A and 10B illustrate the use of microfluid channels.

 Figures 1 to 3 illustrate a sensor having a network of field-effect transistors on a silicon substrate. A transistor T_1 or T_2 represented as a sectional view in figure 1 is provided with a source region S and a drain region D which each present an electrical contact and which are surmounted by an insulating layer respectively 1 and 2, for example an SiO_2 thermal oxide. The active region 3 between the source S and the drain D forms the gate region G of the transistor and has a thin insulating layer 4, for example a layer of thermal SiO_2 . It is also possible not to have oxide on this active region. The active surface is then delimited by a portion 4' of the substrate which is stripped of insulating material.

35 Molecular probes, for example single stranded DNA molecules, are fixed by a known method to at least some of the active surfaces 4 or 4'. For DNA, use is preferably made of depleted n-channel field-effect transistors (for which the charge carriers are

electrons, which are more mobile, hence an increase in sensitivity) with a negative gate bias (i.e. the electrolyte is negatively biased with respect to the semiconductor), the DNA being negatively charged (for an electrolyte of neutral pH).

The application of a source-drain voltage U_{SD} between the source S and the drain D (U_{SD1} for T_1 , and U_{SD2} for T_2) and of a gate-source voltage U_{GS} between the electrolyte 6 and the source S (for example by means of a single Ag/AgCl electrode E) induces a two-dimensional gas of charge carriers at the Si/SiO₂ interface, or at the Si/electrolyte interface of each resistor. A drain current I_D results therefrom which, for each transistor, depends substantially on the charge at the SiO₂/electrolyte or Si/electrolyte interface. This interface which faces the channel between the source S and the drain D is referred to as active surface.

The current I_D depends on the fixing of the molecular probes, for example of the DNA molecules, to the active surface 4 or 4'.

As shown in figures 2 and 3, n structures of field-effect transistor type are integrated into a silicon substrate covered with an insulator (SiO₂ or other) and provided with appropriate connections (metallization or preferably doped conductive regions) by means of the electrical connections of the source 10 and of the drain ($D_1, \dots D_n$). Unlike a standard MOS transistor structure there is no metal gate electrode. This corresponds to the structure of "ISFET" (Ion Sensitive Field Effect Transistor) type. A substrate of SOI (silicon-on-insulator) type, which provides a higher sensitivity, is preferably used.

The various structures are laterally close to one another and their active surfaces are in contact with the same measuring solution. A typical lateral dimension in current microelectronics is less than a μm . In the DNA chip technology as used in the present invention, the lateral dimension is 5-10 μm for direct synthesis on the solid phase and 50-100 μm in the case

of fixing of the molecules using a dilution.

In the present parallel measurement configuration, several plots with various types of immobilized molecular probes are in contact with the same measuring solution and at least one transistor structure is located below each plot. The use of several transistors per plot is possible in view of the abovementioned dimensions and permits redundancy in the detection.

10 An electrode E (Ag/AgCl, for example) is used to set the potential of the measuring solution 6 (electrolyte) with respect to the silicon structure that it covers and to set the operating point of the sensors (transistors). The potential of the electrolyte 15 6 can, in certain cases, be equal to zero. The measuring solution 6 which bathes the sensors contains ions at a concentration which gives sufficient conductivity and which does not give rise to greater screening of the active surfaces. It preferably has a 20 neutral pH.

The method for detecting molecular recognitions is based on an approach by comparison, in particular differential comparison. The measurement is carried out using several transistor structures in parallel. The 25 measurement may be differential with respect to the various types of molecules grafted and may optionally include several transistors per type of molecule. It is also possible to compare signals before/after the reaction which reveals the molecular recognition 30 (and/or the evolution during this reaction).

The method according to the invention makes it possible to circumvent the difficulties associated with the sensitivity of an individual sensor to the pH and to the ionic strength and those associated with a 35 variability from one individual transistor to the other (this includes the transistor structure and the quality of the fixing of the probes).

A method according to a preferred embodiment uses the following steps:

a) homogeneous treatments of the entire insulating surface in order to prepare the fixing of the molecular probes;

b) local grafting of various types of molecular probes onto at least some of the individual active surfaces;

c) homogeneous rinsing;

d) electron measurement: the measuring electrolyte is added, the electrode is immersed and the transistors are measured (for example one or more points of the characteristic I_D as a function of U_{SD} and of U_{SG}), and the results obtained are compared according to the transistors;

e) homogeneous rinsing;

f) and, optionally, addition of the solution of target molecules in the presence of electrolyte and recognition reaction;

g) homogeneous rinsing;

h) electron measurement, as (d).

In the event that steps f to h are used, it is possible to omit c and d, i.e. to carry out only one electron measurement.

Some transistors which have not been brought into contact with molecular probes (or else a single transistor) can serve as controls. Their characteristics are measured after addition of the measuring electrolyte which, for example, bathes all the transistors.

The grafting of the molecular probes is carried out by depositing microdroplets approximately 100 μm in diameter onto the active surfaces of the transistors using metal micro-pens which are commercially available.

As shown in figure 3, the network of n transistors (for example $n = 96$ transistors) has n drain connections $D_1, D_2 \dots D_n$ and 2 connections (not represented) equivalent to the common source. The series resistances R_c associated with these connections have values which depend on the index 1 ... n of the

drain.

The values of these resistances R_c , produced, for example, by silicon doping, are not negligible.

To this effect, the drain connection
5 resistances R_c are calculated from the geometric lengths and cross sections of the doped lines, the resistivity of which is known. The calculation is compared with a measurement of the resistance as a function of the drain index by applying a DC voltage
10 (for example, $U_{SD} = 0.1$ V and $U_{SG} = 2$ V). This makes it possible to obtain a compensation curve given, by way of example, in figure 4.

An installation such as that represented in figure 5 can be used to implement the method: a
15 platform 12 is placed on a table 10, said platform incorporating a control device comprising a microcontroller for a table 11 providing movement in three perpendicular directions X, Y and Z. A chip 15 incorporating the network of n transistors is placed on
20 a support 14. Another platform 20 comprising a table 21 providing movement in the three directions X, Y and Z is used to move an arm 22 carrying a micro-pen or a pipette 23 for depositing the microdroplets onto at least some of the n transistors. An objective 17 and/or
25 a camera coupled to a screen 19 make it possible to observe the deposition of the microdroplets and to control the operations.

Drain current I_D measurements are carried out with, for example, $U_{SG} = 1$ V and $U_{SD} = 0.9$ V and a
30 deposited electrolyte of neutral pH which consists of KCl at a content of 0.1 millimol per liter. Since the transistors (p-channel storage transistors) have their sources interconnected, the source voltage or the gate voltage can serve as voltage reference (for example the
35 mass voltage).

An implementation of the method will now be described in connection with figure 6.

Before these measurements, an overall treatment of the surface of the Si/SiO₂ structure is performed by

incubation for 1-2 minutes in sulfochromic acid and rinsing under a stream of deionized water and then incubation for 3 to 5 minutes in a solution of NaOH (60 μ l 16N NaOH, 420 μ l of ethanol and 220 μ l of water) and, finally, rinsing under a stream of deionized water.

The difference between two measurements carried out before local deposition but before and after rinsing with water is shown as small squares in figure 6. The crosses represent the difference between a measurement carried out after local deposition of two different solutions and a measurement carried out before deposition (the measurement carried out before the rinsing with water).

Using a commercial pin 23 (Telechem SMP3B) mounted on the device 22 shown in figure 5, a solution 1 is deposited onto the transistors 5-7 (with contact between pin and surface), the transistors 19-21 and the transistors 33-37, and a solution 2 deposited onto the transistors 66-69, the transistors 76-79 and the transistors 87-89.

Solution 1: 0.5 μ l of 20 mer oligonucleotide thiol-modified in the 5' position at 1 nmol/ μ l, 9 μ l 30 mM sodium acetate pH 4.3, 0.5 μ l 5 mM mercaptosilane in sodium acetate, which is left to react for one hour at ambient temperature before deposition.

Solution 2: Poly-L-lysine (0.01% weight/volume "w/v" final concentration (P8920, Sigma)) in a 0.1X PBS buffer at pH 7.

After the local depositions, the sample is dried for 15 minutes in a humid atmosphere and then for 5 minutes at 50°C.

The poly-L-lysine is positive in the measuring electrolyte (neutral pH) due to the ionized amine groups. The decrease in current observed on the poly-L-lysine deposits is compatible with the adsorption of a positive charge onto the surface.

For solution 1, the silane modification on the

DNA reacts with the OH groups of SiO_2 and the DNA is negatively charged in solution.

Solutions 1 and 2 therefore give signals of opposite signs.

5 Another implementation of the method will now be described in connection with figure 7.

 The difference in surface potential ΔU_{SG} corresponding to the measurement before/after deposition is measured. In order to determine ΔU_{SG} , the
10 two-dimensional characteristic, for example $I_{\text{D}}(U_{\text{SG}}, U_{\text{SD}})$, is measured and the intrinsic characteristics of the 96 transistors are determined by correcting numerically as a function of the resistances R_{C} of the drain lines in series. The modification of the condition of the SiO_2
15 interface induces a change in the intrinsic characteristics which corresponds to a shift ΔU_{SG} at constant U_{SD} and drain current I_{D} . This shift makes it possible to directly obtain an independent measurement of the operating point of the transistor, unlike the
20 change in current ΔI_{D} presented in figure 6. The value ΔU_{SG} makes it possible, in first approximation, to quantify the change in the SiO_2 /liquid interface induced by the local deposit. According to a variant, U_{SG} is varied so as to keep I_{D} constant.

25 Figures 8A to 8C show differential measurements carried out before and after deposition of poly-L-lysine (figure 8A), carried out as a function of the concentration of KCl (figure 8B), and carried out as a function of the concentration of deposited poly-L-
30 lysine.

 In figure 8A, the variations ΔI_{D} in the drain current I_{D} are represented on the Y-axis for each of the transistors 60 to 96 identified on the X-axis ($U_{\text{SG}} = 1 \text{ V}$, $U_{\text{SD}} = 0.9 \text{ V}$ and electrolyte KCl at 0.1 mM). The
35 differences ΔI_{D} between two measurements carried out before a local deposition but separated by rinsing with water are represented by circles. The differences ΔI_{D} corresponding to measurements carried out before and after a local deposition of poly-L-lysine are

represented by stars. After the local deposition, the sample is left at ambient temperature for 15 minutes in humid medium, before being dried at 50°C for 5 minutes. The dilution C_0 of the poly-L-lysine is 0.01% weight/volume "W/V" final concentration (P8920, Sigma) in a 0.1x PBS buffer at pH 7.

In figure 8B, the differences ΔU_{SG} in the source-gate voltage U_{SG} are measured on some of the transistors of a network of 62 FET transistors with U_{SD} = 1.2 V and I_D = 50 μ A. The differences between a reference measurement (carried out before local deposition and with a concentration of KCl of 0.01 mM) and two series of measurements (carried out after local deposition of poly-L-lysine and with various concentrations of KCl) are represented by circles and stars. Here, a local deposition of poly-L-lysine was carried out in two distinct zones with the same dilution C_0 as in the case of figure 8A. In each of the two series of measurement, the concentration of KCl in the measuring buffer is varied between 0.01 mM and 100 mM, the range including the values 0.1 mM, 1 mM and 10 mM. The surface is rinsed with water between the two series of measurement. A notable sensitivity of the detection of poly-L-lysine is observed for KCl concentrations of between 0.01 mM and 1 mM, and the height of the peaks gradually decreases beyond these values.

Figure 8C shows the variations ΔU_{SG} in the voltage U_{SG} as a function of the concentration of polymer deposited (poly-L-lysine), i.e. $2C_0$, C_0 , $C_0/2$, $C_0/4$, $C_0/8$, in a 0.1 x PBS buffer, pH 7, C_0 having the value indicated for the measurements in figure 8A. The measuring conditions are as follows: U_{SD} = 1 V, I_D = 100 μ A, and a concentration of 0.01 mM for KCl. These measurements show that there is no advantage, under the experimental conditions chosen, in increasing the concentration beyond C_0 .

Figures 9A to 9D show the electronic detection of DNA. The voltages U_{SG} and the variations ΔU_{SG} in the

voltage U_{SG} correspond to an operating point $U_{SD} = 1$ V, $I_D = 100$ μ A and a KCl concentration of 0.01 mM. They are obtained from the characteristic $I_D (U_{SG}, U_{SD})$ and are recorded on the curves with the FET transistor number (1 to 96) on the X-axis.

The stars represent the measurement before initial surface treatment with sodium hydroxide as indicated above in connection with figure 6. The circles represent the measurement after incubation of poly-L-lysine on the entire network. In order to allow immobilization of DNA, the network of FET transistors is incubated for 30 minutes in a dilution of poly-L-lysine (concentration C_0). Next, without any prior drying, rinsing is carried out with water, followed by air-drying. The incubation results in shifts in the voltage U_{SG} by a value of 97 ± 50 mV (statistical value over 67 surfaces prepared), which reduce the variations between transistors in the electronic signal. The shifts are compatible with those observed with the values measured in relation to figure 8C on local deposits at the same concentration. The squares represent the measurements after local deposition of oligonucleotides (5' Cy-5 modified 20 mer oligonucleotides, concentration 50 μ M in deionized water) around transistor Nos. 30, 60 and 90. The image in microfluorescence of the abovementioned three DNA points is represented in level of gray and above figure 9A.

Figure 9B shows the electronic detection and detection by fluorescence of Cy5 modified oligonucleotides. The points represented by stars were obtained by the difference ΔU_{SG} between two electron measurements carried out before and after four local depositions with different concentrations of DNA (Ref. = 0 μ M, 5 μ M, 10 μ M, 20 μ M). They show the variation ΔU_{SG} in the voltage U_{SG} which is observed in the characteristics of the transistors and which is due to the local deposits of DNA. The squares show the intensity of the fluorescence measured on the dried FET

transistors, once the electron measurement has been carried out with the electrolyte. It will be noted that the same electronic detection is obtained with oligonucleotides of the same type but which are not
5 modified.

Figure 9C shows the detection of double-stranded DNA after macroscopic deposition of two products onto two zones A and B of the FET transistors. 0.15 μ l taken from two tubes A and B is deposited, using a micropipette, onto two respective regions of the network of FET field-effect transistors. The network was precovered with poly-L-lysine in order to immobilize the DNA, and measured so as to serve as a reference. Zone A (transistors 1 to 20) in figure 9C
10 was covered with a solution from tube A and zone B (transistors 50 to 90) with the solution from tube B, allowing a non-covered central region (transistors 21 to 49) to remain between them. Incubation is carried out for 15 minutes without drying, followed by rinsing with water, and the transistors of the network are then
15 measured. Transistors 1 to 20 (zone A) were incubated with a solution containing products of a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) obtained in tube A according to the procedure described below. A downward shift is noted in this zone compared with zone B (transistors 50
20 to 90) and compared with said nonincubated zone between A and B. In fact, the reference solution used in zone B was chosen so as not to produce double-stranded DNA (tube B according to the procedure described below).

30 In figure 9D, in the MUT region (transistors 1 to 35) onto which has been deposited a solution obtained by PCR amplification under conditions described below, from DNA carrying a mutation, a downward shift of ΔU_{SG} is observed, whereas, in the reference region WT for which the starting DNA does not
35 carry the mutation, no such shift is observed.

For the experiment in figure 9C, the technique for PCR amplification of a 1009 base pair DNA fragment uses bacteriophage λ DNA digested with the BstEII

enzyme, using two primers:

5'-CCG CGA ACT GAC TCT CCG CC

and 5'-CAG GCG GCA GGG CTG ACG TT.

5 The PCR protocol is carried out on a commercial thermocycler:

- initiation for 3 minutes at 94°C,

- 30 cycles of denaturation/hybridization/
extension for 30 seconds at 94°C/30 seconds at 57°C/and
10 2 minutes at 72°C.

A final PCR step is carried out for 3 minutes at 72°C.

For a volume of 50 microliters, 10 nanograms of λ DNA digested with BstEII are used, 20 picomol for
15 each of the primers, and the four dNTPs each have a final concentration of 50 μ M. 0.5 microliters of TAQ polymerase (at 1U/ μ l) from Roche Diagnostics is placed in the standard PCR reaction buffer (supplied with the TAQ polymerase). This corresponds to the preparation
20 from tube A for zone A. In the reference tube B (which corresponds to zone B), one of the four dNTPs, namely the dTTP, is replaced with dCTP, in such a way as to conserve the same total concentration of dNTPs, which inhibits the synthesis of the double-stranded DNA
25 product.

The PCR products are, in both cases, purified twice on "QIAQUICK" columns from the company Qiagen and eluted with a Tris-Cl buffer, pH 8.5, at a concentration of 10 mM.

30 The specific PCR amplification of the mutation used in the context of the experiment corresponding to figure 9D is based on a fragment of the human CX-26 gene (accession code M 86849, chromosome 13q11-12). This gene is amplified from genomic DNA originating
35 from one or more patients. The PCR technique uses cycling primers and conditions described in the articles by F. DENOYELLE et al., used for the first "Prelingual Deafness: high prevalence of a 30delG mutation in the connexin 26 gene" published in Human

Molecular Genetics, 1997, Vol. 6, No. 12, p. 2173-2177 and for the second "Clinical features of the prevalent form of childhood deafness, DFNB1, due to a connexin-26 gene defect: implications for genetic counselling" published in the THE LANCET, Vol. 353, April 17, 1999, p. 1298 to 1303. A Pwo polymerase (from Roche Diagnostics) is used in a PCR buffer with MgSO_4 at 1.5 mM. The primers are GAP1F and CONNR (see the second abovementioned article by F. DENOYELLE, p. 1299, right-hand column, penultimate paragraph) and the experimental conditions are those of the abovementioned first article by the same author (p. 2177). A final concentration of 0.6 μM is used for each of the primers and of 0.2 mM for each of the dNTPs.

The PCR products are purified on "QIAQUICK" columns from the company Qiagen and, after a dilution (10 000-fold) serve as starting DNA in the reaction specific for the mutation, which subsequently takes place.

The PCR amplification is chosen so as to allow detection of the mutation 35delG (or 30delG) in the CX26 gene by means of primers specific for this mutation. The cycling conditions and the sequences of the primers are given in the article by G. LUCOTTE et al., entitled "PCR test for diagnosis of the common GJB2 (connexin 26) 35delG mutation on dried blood spots and determination of the carrier frequency in France" published in Molecular and Cellular Probes (2001) 15 p.57 to 59. 20 picomol of each of the primer oligonucleotides are used for a final volume of 50 μl .

The two primers specific for the mutation (see abovementioned article by LUCOTTE, page 58, right-hand column, M primer and N primer) and a common primer (C primer) are used to synthesize the 197 base pair PCR products. Two specific PCR reactions are carried out on each DNA sample, the first of these reactions is carried out with the first specific primer and gives a product if the mutation is present in the starting DNA. The second reaction is carried out with the second

specific primer and gives a product if the mutation is not present in the starting DNA. This makes it possible to determine whether a sample is normal, heterozygous or homozygous with respect to this mutation.

5 For a volume of 50 μ l of reactive medium, in a standard PCR buffer, one microliter of DNA originating from the preamplification described above, 30 picomol of each of the primers, dNTPs at a content of 100 μ M and 1 microliter of TAQ polymerase (1 U/ μ l) from Roche
10 Diagnostics are used. The PCR products are purified twice on "QIAQUICK" columns from the company QIAGEN, and eluted with a Tris-Cl buffer at 10 mM, pH 8.5. The same pair of primers: C-primer and M-primer, are used for the WT and MUT tubes. The only difference is the
15 starting DNA.

 Figures 10A and 10B show an integrated circuit having transistors T arranged along a line (or several lines). Two microfluid channels (for example parallel channels) C_1 and C_2 of a substrate 30 make it possible
20 to bring one or more field-effect transistors T into contact with the solution which circulates in a channel C_1 and/or C_2 . The material of a substrate 30 which comprises the microfluid channels (or capillaries) may be a PDMS (polydimethylsiloxane) or other polymer, a
25 glass, silicon, etc.

 It is thus possible to carry out differential measurements using two solutions which circulate in the two channels C_1 and/or C_2 . It is also possible to produce a large number of such microfluid channels on
30 the same substrate 30, the substrate in which they are arranged being attached to the semiconductor substrate in which the FET field-effect transistors are integrated. It is also possible to measure a variation within a given channel. This variation may be over
35 time. It is also possible to inject various solutions at a given place in the capillary, and the profile of the concentrations remains unchanged along the channel even at a great distance from the injection point. Reference will be made to the article by Paul J.A.

KENIS et al., entitled "Microfabrication inside Capillaries Using Multiphase Laminar Flow Patterning", published in SCIENCE, vol. 285, July 2, 1999, p. 83-85 (in particular figure 1A).

5 An analytical technique using microfluidics is described in the article "Monolithic integrated microfluidic DNA amplification and capillary electrophoresis analysis system" by Eric T. LAGALLY et al., published in Sensors and Actuators B 63 (2000), p.
10 138-146.